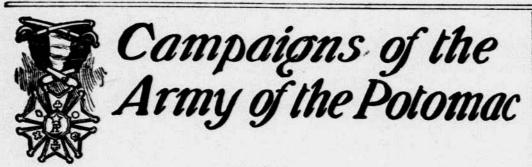
The National Tribune.

THE EXTRA COPY.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904.

VOL. XXIII-NO. 41.-WHOLE NO. 1196.



A Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland and Pennexpeditionary force was ordered that night expeditionary force was ordered that night to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on but they also huddled into the create, or to withdraw secretly from its position on the create of the c sylvania from the Commencement to the Close of the War. 1861-1865.

By WILLIAM SWINTON.

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It required no clearer demonstration than the Confederate lines, to show that the diffi- the flanks of the Confederate line. cult problem of the capture of Petersburg had passed beyond that stage at which suc-

powerful line of redoubts was pushed forward, and a series of heavy batteries was Terrible Mismanagement Brought a Very placed in position to cover an assault, in Promising Plan to Bloody Disaster—Where case a suitable opening therefor should the Fault Lay. tem of earthworks covering the front then held by the army had been constructed and that already given in the unpromising rearmed. Grant was then in position either sults of the several assaults made against to undertake direct assault or operate on

cock held a simply defensive attitude, Lee meanwhile concentrating so heavily against him that he finally had drawn to the north bank of the James five of the eight divisions of the Confederate army. Of this circumstance Gen. Grant determined to take advantage; for, though the direct purpose of the move had failed, it had yet caused Lee so materially to weaken his force in front of Petersburg as to afford an excellent opportunity for the assault, which it was designed to make on Burnside's front. Hancock's move, therefore, assumed the character of a feint; and the assumed the character of a feint; and the

MINE EXPLODED. It will have appeared, from the outline continued to the end of the operations. (10) already given of the proposed assault, that it was an operation essentially of the nather than the confusion incident to the explosion, beture of a coup de main. It involved the gan forming his infantry in a ravine to explosion of the mine, through the breach formed by which an assaulting column would then push forward to sweep the hostile line right and left, and crown the crest of the ridge. Thus the whole momentum of the ridge. Thus the whole momentum of the action and the artise promise of the action and the artise promise of the and charged toward the creek but owing the action and the entire promise of the and charged toward the crest; but, owing

In this state of acts, it would seem to be the dictate of prudence, and certainly has yet he made no advance himself, and ob-As soon as the system of works had been completed, it was determined to make an assault on the enemy's position on Burnside's front, and it was resolved to work into the plan the explosion of a mine which that officer had prepared.

This enterprise had been undertaken some manifest from a brief description of the relative situation of the opposing armies.

As soon as the system of works had been to make an assault on the enemy's position on Burnside's front, and it was resolved to work into the plan the explosion of a mine which that officer had prepared.

This enterprise had been undertaken some weeks previously by Burnside of his own motion, and was allowed to proceed rather by sufferance than sanction. Having at As soon as the system of works had been been the invariable practice of the great structed the efforts of other officers. In

Portions of the other two divisions, under the north side of the James, and return to the lines of Petersburg, to participate in the attack of the following morning.

Sought cover behind the breastworks, which had been vacated by the enemy for 200 or 300 yards to the right and left of the mine. SELECTION OF TROOPS TO ASSAULT WHEN Here the troops of the several divisions becoming mixed up, a scene of disorder and result centered in the corps to which the duty of assault was assigned.

to want of support, he was compelled to fall back. It was now 7 a. in., more than

> the colored division, all semblance of offen-sive efforts ceased; blacks and whites tumbled peli-mell into the hollow of the ex-ploded earthworks—a slaughter-pen in which shells and bombs, rained from the enemy's lines, did fearful havoc. (12) Fail-

ing to advance, it soon proved almost equally difficult to retreat, though parties of 10's and 20's, crawling out, ran back as best they could. The enemy then made a sally toward the crater, but was repulsed. A second assault, however, shook the dis-jointed structure of the hapless mass, which, without head or direction, obeyed the instinct of sauve qui peut. Above 4,000 were killed or captured. Thus ended what

Gen. Grant justly called "this miserable affair," in which, if success promised re-sults of the first importance, it would be difficult to say that the preparations were of a character to insure success. (13) LEE'S DIVERSION.

In the threatening attitude maintained Lee that promised, for a time at least, to relieve the pressure on his beleaguered

pronounced by a military court of inquiry instituted soon after the failure. This court was composed of Gens. Hancock. Ayres, and Miles, and its finding is as fol-

"The causes of failure are—
"1. The injudicious formation of the troops in going forward, the movement being mainly by flank, instead of extended front. Gen. Meade's order indicated that columns of assault should be employed to take Cemetery Hill, and the proper pas-sages should be prepared for those columns. It is the opinion of the court that there were no proper columns of assault. The troops should have been formed in the open ground in front of the point of attack, par-allel to the line of the enemy's works. The evidence shows that one or more columns might have passed over at and to the left of the crater, without any previous preparation of the ground.

from the enemy.

"3. No proper employment of engineer officers and working parties, and of materials and tools for their use, in the Ninth of 62, or 65, or 68, or 70, is presumed withmailed him without cost.

"4. That some parts of the assaulting out further proof (and, intering disability out examination) to be suffering disability columns were not properly led. out examination) to be suffering disability. The want of a competent common sufficient to warrant \$6 a month pension from southwest of Petersburg to northeast of Richmond. There was, accordingly, open to Gen. Grant a great variety of tactical combinations, compelling, on the part of the Confederates, continued motion to the greatest distances from flank to flank, and

Views of Comrades.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is exceedingly gratified over the enthusiastic reception of its plan to help the widows, as reprinted in another place on this page under the heading of "The Solemn Duty of Married Soldiers."

A few timid advisors said: "You will make the comrades nervous." But they were poorly informed. Men who stormed batteries are not so easily prostrated.

There is no reason in the world why careful preparations for the last roll call, which we all know is inevitable, need depress any man's spirits. The contrary effect-peace of confusion commenced, which seems to have mind and a contented spirit—is more likely to follow.

Following will be found some words of commendation from comrades:

present management is gaining fame and love with true patriots." The comrade is requested to send his name that we may burden of our widows we certainly ought answer the question in his letter.

Comrade Charles Sellmer, U. S. A., reired, writes from Florida: "I was so much impressed with the soundness of your article, 'The Solemn Duty of Married Soldiers,' and the great liberality of your offer, that I make out and send herewith my Preliminary Report."

Mrs. L. M. N., of New York State, writes: "I am the wife of a soldier, and goodness knows I have no desire to be a widow, but if such a trouble should come to me I can see the proofs ought to be in your office, so I fill out the Preliminary Report of my husband's service and of our marriage.'

plan for looking out for the interests of widows. I have often wished for this very thing. What we can do now to lighten the

Comrade J. H. Tunis, Co. A, 107th N. Y., writes from New York State: "Send me some blank copies of the Preliminary Report, and I will help along in the good work. It is certainly a splendid thought, well devised to help the widows. The National Tribune is surely the soldier's friend-always on the lookout for any-thing that will contribute to his happiness and welfare."

Comrade J. S. Vincent, Cos. C and K, 13th Iowa, now in Oklahoma, writes: "My wife is the girl I left behind me and she is still with me. If I pass to the Great Beyond before she does I want the way made easy for her to get her just dues."

A comrade of Co. A, 7th Wis., who forgot to sign his name, writes: "Your last move to benefit soldiers' widows is the best of all. The National Tribune, under its plan for looking out for the interests of plan for looking out for the interests of plan for looking out for the interests of account of lack of evidence that the husaccount of lack of evidence that the husband could have supplied during his lifetime. I shall make it my business to call the attention of many comrades to this

> Comrade Oscar J. Piper, Co. I, 12th N. H., writes as follows: "Comrade Shoppell: Your idea is just the thing. Make up the papers as strong as circum-stances will allow with the end in view of getting all widows what they ought to have-\$12 a month.

Comrade John T. Williams, Co. D. 324 Ohio, now living in Arkansas, writes: "I Comrade John C. Harvey, 2d Minn. am very thankful to Mr. Shoppell for this Battery, writes from Canada: "Accept my offer, I am an invalid, and fear that I heartfelt thanks for the plan you have per-fected to help the comrades' widows. You wife a widow. It is a pleasure and comhave taken a weight off my mind. I live fort to me while yet alive to place in your Comrade F. D. Ellsworth, Co. D, 106th a long way from my comrades, but The L. Y., writes from the State of Wyoming: National Tribune keeps me in touch with make it easy for my widow to get a inclose my Preliminary Report. It is

the south side of the James, and 22 miles distant from the Confederate Capital, situate on the north side of that river. A lodgment for the Union force on the north side of the James had early been secured caused Lee to send a body of troops to obby Gen. Butler at Deep Bottom, only 10 serve him. This force held position on his miles south of Richmond. Here a force immediate front, and had already made

south and west. They could be acted against, either by a gradual extension of the left flank, or by cutting loose a column of active operations powerful enough to meet any force the enemy might bring to meet the menace. The Weldon Railroad was within the scope of the former course, and we will be scope of the former course, and, as will presently appear, it was soon afterward seized and held, and the left flank of the army extended to insure its tenure. The main lines of supply by the South-side and the Danville Roads were, however, well covered by Lee's army. The distance from the position of the army before Petersburg to the pearest point at which the Southside Railroad could be struck is from 10 to 15 miles, and to Burkesville—which, as the junction of the Southside and the Danville Roads, is the strategic key to all the Confederate communications of Petersburg and Richmond-the distance is near 40 miles. These, therefore, could not be reached by any extension of the Union in-trenched line to the left, without danger-ously weakening the front covering Grant's depot at City Point; but they could be operated against by a column able to cut

itself loose from its base.

3. In the relative situations of the opposing armies, the line to be guarded by Lee was between 30 and 40 miles, running Bridge roads, and, though that officer was some back of Petersburg to northeast of Pete

SECTIONAL AND PROFILE VIEW OF TUNNEL Growing in strength day by day, the Con- first excited only ridicule, the mine, now to the correct appreciation of the action federate line of defense had, by the begin- that it was finished, began to receive more and its result, it is due to say that that ning of July, become so formidable that serious consideration, and it was resolved corps could not be considered the elite corps assault was pronounced impracticable by the Chiefs of Artillery and of Engineers. (1)
This line consisted of a chain of redans,

the Christ of Artillery and of Engineers. (1) of assault. Burnside occupied a position connected by infantry paragrets of a power fall prefile, while the approaches were composed by the control of the proposed proposed by the control of the proposed propo

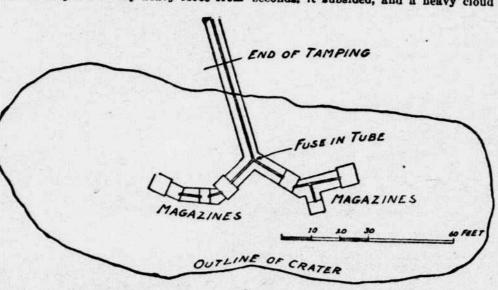
Foster's lodgment at Deep Bottom had smiles south of Richmond. Here a force immediate front, and had already made one munication with Bermuda Hundred was established by means of a pontoon bridge. Thus it was always practicable for Gen. Grant, by a movement to the north hank of the James, to threaten Richmond by its direct approaches. These were, however, "observed" by Gen. Leading of the James, near Drewry's Bluff. a few miles below Richmond, preserved his interior lines, and held the means of rapidly reinforcing either wing. Yet, since Gen. Grant could a said in position and first held the means of rapidly reinforcing either wing. Yet, since Gen. Grant could as an of his opponent.

2. The next course open to the Union of Migur HAVE TAKEN POSSESSION OF THE MALIKOADS.

2. The next course open to the Union of mander was to operate against the railroad lines that fed Lee's army at Petersbury. In Might came on commander was to operate against the railroad lines that fed Lee's army at Petersbury. These lead into that city from the wooth and west. They could be acted against, either by a gradual extension of the course open of the course of the co

refused to permit the black division to be chosen for the assaulting column, and it remained to appoint one of the three divisions of white troops. Gen. Burnside then resolved to determine the choice by casting lots—or, as Gen. Grant has expressed it, by "pulling straws or tossing coppers." The lot fell to the First Division, under command of Brig.-Gen. Ledlie. With such a mode of determining such a question, need it be wondered that an elfish fate turned by "pulling straws or tossing coppers." The lot fell to the First Division, under command of Brig.-Gen. Ledlie. With such a mode of determining such a question, need it be wondered that an elfish fate turned it be wondered that an elfish fate turned in portion of all the divisions the poorest—a divisions.

The composition of the composition of the composition of the compositions.



During the 28th and following day Handwisting concentration on one flank by a sudden blow on the other. There also remained the contingency of a good opening for direct assault, in case the Confederates should reduce the force within their lines of direct assault, in case the Confederates should reduce the force within their lines of the army as possible for a column of the actual front with a first operation of the army as possible for a column of the other operations, the construction of a many as possible for a column of active operations, the construction of a many as possible for a column of the other operations, the construction of a meaning of the army as possible for a column of active operations, the construction of a line operation, the construction of the men's. Lines, July 6, by Gen. Hunt, Shies, July 6,

The Solemn Duty of Married Soldiers.

T does not follow, as a matter of course, if a man was a soldier, even if he is a pensioner, that it will be an easy matter for his widow to get a by Grant, there was one move open to pension. As a matter of fact, widows' claims are unnecessarily delayed, and in some cases never ke a diversion in allowed for lack of evidence, which the husband

of the papers. No safer place in the world can be found for the purpose.

But The National Tribune will go further in this commendable work. It will assist in getting in shape the proofs and information required. The first step for every comrade is to answer the few simple questions that are printed below under the heading "Preliminary Report." This report will disclose the case and enable The National Tribune to complete all the

There will be no charge whatever for this service, but it will be expected of every comrade that he will call the attention of other married comrades to this matter and influence them to do likewise. No other missionary work among comrades can be productive of more good. Many comrades who are not subscribers to The National Tribune will not learn of this important service if subscribers do not call their attention to it. Extra blanks will be sent for

distribution upon request. Comrades who attend to this matter promptly will be taking the best possible step toward securing for their widows the higher rate of pension: that is, \$12

Preliminary Report

To aid my widow, if I leave one, in getting her pension.

NOTE.-This report is short, and can be easily written out on letter or legal cap paper. This course avoids cutting the paper. Be sure to write the names and dates clearly and distinctly. When report is ready mail it to R. W. SHOPPELL, or THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

	Date		, 1904.	
Soldier's Name	,	P. O	,	
te	e from	_day of	, 186, to	
day of, 186, as a	(Give ran	k, also company and regin	neut.)	
I was honorably discharged at				
Were you pensioned under the old law or the new?	·····	The new law is the act of Ju	nie 27, 1890.)	
What wounds, diseases or disabilities, if any, are wri				
I was married to(Give wife's name before marriage				
, by(Give name of clergyman or person officiating.)	, at			
marriage my age was	Her age	was	•	
here a court or church record of this marriage?			·····	
re either of you previously married?				
Remarks:				

All About the New "Age" Order.

blank will be mailed you without cost.

1900, provide for a pension, according to degree of disability, from \$6 to \$12 per

The laws of June 27, 1890, and May 9, TO GENERAL LAW PENSIONERS DRAWING of 70. If the claimant can not show that If under the law of June 27, 1890, as "2. The halting of the troops in the crat-er, instead of going forward to the crest, Rebellion who served 90 days and was hon-is given elsewhere, a pensioner will receive the expense and delay of medical examinaan increase, he should write to R. W.

> TO PENSIONERS UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE is more disabled than is allowed for by the 27, 1890, WHO ARE RECEIVING LESS THAN "AGE" Order should write to R. W.

THE LAW OF JUNE 27, 1890, AND THE NEW | Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper at the age of 65; five-sixths disabled at the age of 68, and wholly disabled at the age he has greater disability at these respective ages than is recited above, it is of no use tion. If a claimant is in fair bealth for his age, it is useless to apply for more than

is allowed by the "age" order. Any one, however, who is sure that he Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Wash-Read very carefully the new "AGE" Or- ington, D. C., and a proper blank will be